

RUSSIANS TAKE TOWN 30 MILES SOUTH OF PRUTH

Enter Radautz and Control Part of Rumanian Frontier.

BRUSILOFF SEIZES STRATEGIC RAILWAY

Muscovite Left Is Astride Line Running Through the Bukovina.

GERMANS CHECK VOLHYNIA DRIVE

Kaiser's Army Begins Offensive Against the Enemy's Centre.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 22.—The city of Radautz, in the southern Bukovina, eleven miles southwest of the Sereth, fell today to the Russians, according to the official announcement by Petrograd. Radautz lies a little more than nine miles west of the Rumanian frontier. Its capture puts the Russians in possession of thirty miles, or one-half, of Rumania's western border, thus isolating the northwestern part of that country from the Central Powers.

The fall of Radautz further places the extreme left wing of Gen. Brusiloff's invading armies in full control of the railway running vertically through the Bukovina, from Zalesky to Radautz and threatens the southern prolongation of this line running through Suczawa into the interior of Rumania. Thus the Russian commander has now, in the line from Tarnopol, in northwestern Galicia, down to Radautz, an excellent base ready for the continuation of his offensive.

Moreover, the new Russian advance into the southern Bukovina deals a blow to the commercial relations recently established between Rumania and the Central Powers by the conclusion of the trade agreement by which the three powers are to export to one another surplus quantities of foodstuffs. Much of the grain shipped from Rumania to Austria and Germany under this compact went via the Bucharest-Budapest-Vienna railway, with a Russian base established between Rumania and the Central Powers by the conclusion of the trade agreement by which the three powers are to export to one another surplus quantities of foodstuffs.

The Russian drive in the south thus assumes a new significance. It is a campaign of lightning of the food blockade of the Teutonic countries. If pushed farther to the south, to the Danube, on either river the bulk of the commercial traffic is carried on a narrow gauge. The rail will be reduced to nil, Rumania will be isolated and virtually blockaded from the north, northwest, and east. Black sea, which the Teutonic-Balkan Macedonia army will be placed between the Russians and the Franco-British forces.

The fall of Radautz compels the Austro-Hungarian troops in the southern Bukovina to retreat before the Russians in the foothills of the Carpathians. From Radautz, the railway to Kovel, but as far as Prasin. When the Austrians reach that point in the mountainous region, they will be practically cut off from the rest of the Russian line to the north, which are, in turn, menaced by the Russians driving toward Kovel.

Apert from the success in the south the Russian offensive made no progress in the last twenty-four hours, but on the contrary, suffered a serious reverse in Volhynia, where the German reinforcements are imparting more and more stubbornness to the Austro-Hungarian resistance, and even have managed the assumption of the counter movement in the center, southeast of Kovel.

The day brought no achievement in the fighting which has been going on for a week on the Kolch-Sokal sector of the Sereth. Their advance halted by Gen. von Linsingen, the Russians tried again and again to break through to Kovel, but according to Berlin, all the onslaughts failed. Between Sokol and Linsingen, where the Russians are trying to force a crossing of the Sereth, the only natural obstacle separating them from Kovel, the fighting was particularly ferocious. The Teutons held their front against all attacks.

Russians Driven Back.
Further north, on both sides of the Tarta River, west of Lutsk, and down to the town of Gorodish, north of the Galician border into the Russian zone, according to the German War Office, were driven further back.

GERMANS EVADE BLOCKADE.

American Land Being Supplied by Frankfort Municipality.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 22.—The Rotterdamsche Courant at Rotterdam, the municipality of Frankfort-on-the-Main will supply the population with American foodstuffs and asks how it got through the blockade.

SAYS GERMANS NEED SEA.
Von Tirpitz Says Nation's Life Will Double Otherwise.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, June 22.—Sea power is a fundamental factor necessary for Germany to avert "slow but sure" decline," according to Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz, former Minister of Marine, in a letter published in a Berlin newspaper. Upon returning from a visit to Asia and America nineteen years ago, von Tirpitz writes, he was convinced that England would use the most extreme measures to prevent Germany's further development. His letter says:

"Germany absolutely requires for her wholesome economic life to be a sea factor; otherwise she would slowly but surely decline."

GERMAN EXCHANGE DROPS.
Sharp Decline in Amsterdam Reflects Waning Credit.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 22.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Times telegraphs: "The rate of exchange sharply reflects the declining credit of Germany owing to the military situation. There has been about a panic. German exchange declined from 18.50 (187 1/2 cents) today (Thursday). The rate for 100 marks, which was 44.50 florins on June 20, is now 42.50 florins. The London exchange declined 18. 3d. (30 cents) today."

U BOAT VISIT TO SPAIN RENEWS PEACE RUMOR

Submarine Enters Cartagena Bearing Letter From Kaiser to King Alfonso.

PARIS, June 22.—Despatches from Cartagena, Spain, state that the German submarine U-35 arrived there today. Lieut. von Arnim, the commander of the submarine boat, bore a letter to King Alfonso from the Kaiser, which is said to contain an expression of thanks for the kind treatment given by Spain to the German refugees from the Kaiser.

The submarine anchored beside the interned German steamship Roma, but at the request of the harbor authorities refused to land. The Spanish cruiser Catalina. Both the cruiser and a destroyer were ordered to watch the submarine and instructions were issued to keep the entrance to the harbor lighted with powerful searchlights.

Late last night the Secretary of the German Embassy arrived at Cartagena from Madrid to receive the letter from King Alfonso. He went on board with the German Consul to see the commander.

Reports have been circulated in Madrid, Spain, and Germany have been in communication concerning peace. It was stated in the press there last month that King Alfonso might make a move for peace.

It is reported that the Kaiser sent an autograph letter to the Pope expressing the hope that the Pontiff and the Spanish monarch might be able to bring about peace negotiations. It has also been stated that the Kaiser intended to send two representatives to each of the belligerents to prepare them for a peace treaty.

MORE TAX ON FOREIGN INCOME.

Britain to Add an Additional Ten Per Cent. During War.

LONDON, June 22.—The resolution of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, imposing an additional income tax on the foreign income of British subjects, was passed by the House of Commons today, although several members attacked the measure.

END OF WAR IS NEAR, ASSERTS GERMAN PAPER

"Eleventh Hour of World Catastrophe," Says the Berlin "Vorwaerts."

MILITARIST METHODS DECLARED A FAILURE.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 22.—A remarkable prediction of early peace is contained in an article in Vorwaerts, the official organ of the German Socialist party. The greatest importance is attached to the article in view of the fact that it passed the German censor despite the fact that it contains a prophecy couched in a scathing denunciation of the spirit of militarism and imperialism which Vorwaerts charges led to the war. The article reads in part as follows:

"The Nationalists and Socialists are indeed right when they assert that the deeply rooted system of capitalism and imperialism has embittered the industrial relations between the nations and the national groups to the utmost degree and finally led to the catastrophe of this world war."

"Experiences of the past can afford us little hope of a peaceful development in the future, but what if this world catastrophe—to quote a striking phrase used by the Imperial Chancellor—should once more supply proof, unanswerable, serious proof, that imperialism, with its last word, war—world war—and with its militarist and imperialist methods, has failed and should compel us not to further the development of these methods, but to find a new solution?"

Report to Arbitration.
"What if the cannon stroke as ultimate ratio were in this case set aside and the sword no longer drawn to cut the Gordian knot? What if statesmanship were relied upon to settle the problem for the neighboring nations of Europe?"

"What if the pens of the diplomatists were used, not to destroy, but to place the sword which so vainly sought to achieve their end and back to its sheath?"

"The idea of disarmament and of an international court of arbitration is not a Utopia, an ideal playing for the philosophers so long as imperialism and militarism are the used tools of the nations. Disarmament and arbitration are calculated to bring about a clear cut decision."

"But the moment these realistic methods fall and the thought of the laymen no longer turns the scales, the ideas of arbitration will be seen to have real value. Military methods will be replaced by the peaceful methods of arbitration. The result of a long and indecisive conflict is to give real and striking importance to the idea of disarmament and arbitration. The nations, even the small nations, are calculated to bring about a clear cut decision."

U. S. PLEDGES AGAINST WAR OF INTERVENTION; PERSHING REPORTS TROOPS ORDERED TO THE BORDER

10,000 MILITIAMEN ORDERED TO THE BORDER

OBREGON OFFERS AMNESTY TO REBELS

Issues Appeal for All to Join Carranzistas in Event of War.

150 MORE U. S. REFUGEES

American Consuls Ordered Out; Some Already on the Frontier.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
MEXICO CITY, June 22.—Gen. Obregon, Carranza's Minister of War, today sent a circular to all the military commanders of the republic ordering a general amnesty and authorizing them to enroll for active service all rebel leaders willing to surrender and support the Constitutional administration in the event of a war with the United States. Exemption, however, is made against "leaders of reactionary bands."

The circular announces that Gen. Jose Isabel Robles, who was Minister of War under Gutierrez, is now serving with the Constitutionalists. The document declares that all rebels refusing to surrender will henceforth be considered as outlaws and traitors.

It adds that there is no reason why revolutionary leaders should remain divided at a time when all should labor together in the defense of their country.

150 Americans Leave.
This was the most quiet day in Mexico city since the crisis began. The populace neither paraded through the streets nor made any special preparations. Special Agent Rogers did not receive a single telegram. Americans, however, are taking advantage of the lull to leave or otherwise dispose of their property.

Only a hundred and fifty odd Americans, however, are taking advantage of the lull to leave or otherwise dispose of their property. The remainder of the population is waiting for the next move.

U. S. Consuls Ordered Out.
Officials under Rodgers at the embassy say that all American Consuls in the republic have been ordered out. The American Consul in the State of Oaxaca, Jenkins, reports that some fifteen Americans remain in the city of Puebla.

There are no indications yet of Special Agent Rogers receiving his passport, nor has he received instruction to leave. If he does leave he will put his affairs under the charge of a foreign diplomat.

U. S. TROOPS RAKED BY MEXICANS' FIRE

Carranzista Forces Sneaked Around Americans During a Parley.

PERSHING SENDS REPORT

General Rushed Aid to Expedition—Losses Not Yet Known at Base.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 22.—An account of the circumstances leading up to and the beginning of the Carrizal fight of Wednesday was received at Gen. Pershing's headquarters late tonight from Gen. Pershing. The story was told to the latter by straggling negro troopers returning to Gen. Pershing's column.

The negroes left soon after the beginning of the fight and could tell nothing about the casualties, the endurance of the fight or the results.

The troops involved were Troops H and K, the Tenth Cavalry. Capt. Charles T. Boyd, commanded H and American troopers to go through the Carrizal. The guide found Gen. Gomez in command. He refused to give permission for the Carrizal to pass through the Carrizal.

Then immediately afterward he sent a man out saying that the force could pass through the Carrizal, that he had changed his mind and that the American commander would stop for a party in the Carrizal.

Before Capt. Boyd could reply to this, Gomez himself, with a force of about 100 men, came riding out. They approached the waiting American cavalrymen and engaged the officers in talk for some little time.

After that the Carrizal was in progress. With the Mexicans seemingly in a friendly attitude, it was observed that the Mexican soldiers in the town were looking back at a considerable distance, looking on. They galloped in a long line that kept ending at the ends until the Americans became apprehensive that they would be surrounded.

When the Mexicans had arranged themselves in an effective manner Gen. Gomez retired. As he reached the Carrizal he ordered his men to dismount and they were ordered to dismount. The Americans attempted to form a line of skirmishers.

Account of Stragglers.
This was the account of the fight in so far as the Carrizal had obtained it from the stragglers.

JAPANESE AND MEXICANS FIRE ON U. S. BLUEJACKETS

Commander Kavanagh of Gunboat Annapolis Says Attack on Launch Crew at Mazatlan Was Unjustified—One American Gravely Wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In official advice received at the Navy Department today Commander Arthur G. Kavanagh, commanding the United States gunboat Annapolis, reports that the Mexicans at Mazatlan fired without provocation on the American bluejackets in the fight which took place on Sunday.

The first shot was fired by a Mexican customs official in uniform while the motor launch with the bluejackets aboard was 100 yards from the dock and returning toward the ship. Mexican soldiers then opened fire and a party of Japanese joined them in riddling the launch with bullets.

Acting under orders from Commander Kavanagh the Americans had arms concealed in the launch and followed instructions in using them in self-defense. Several of the Japanese were wounded and are now reported to be in the hospital. Laughter was hit twice and is gravely wounded. Coxswain Sheets suffered injuries to his fingers. Mazatlan is reported with excitement and practically every Mexican there is armed.

American Action Approved.
Secretary Daniels made public the report from Commander Kavanagh, which he received from Rear Admiral Winslow, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet. The Secretary made no comment on this report. It is understood, however, that the Navy Department fully approves the action taken by Commander Kavanagh and believes the American bluejackets were fully justified in resorting to their arms.

Otherwise they would probably have been killed, it is said.

The reason which prompted Commander Kavanagh to send a launch ashore at Mazatlan was that he desired to arrange for taking aboard his ship some Americans who were to leave the Carrizal. He knew that the Mexican authorities had issued a manifesto forbidding American officers or men from leaving the Carrizal.

When the launch was fired upon, the report states that both Ensign Kessing and Assistant Paymaster Mowat were at once arrested when they were on shore, despite the fact that Mowat understood the Mexican officials to say that they were not to be arrested.

The report states that the two Americans were taken to the Carrizal and were at once arrested when they were on shore, despite the fact that Mowat understood the Mexican officials to say that they were not to be arrested.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day, becoming unsettled to-morrow.

DEFENCE OF BORDER NATION'S ONLY AIM

Illinois and California Told to Rush Guard to Funston.

CARRANZA ASKS OF ARREDONDO PRESENTS REPORT

Blaming Pershing for the Affair.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—If the United States finds it necessary to declare war against the de facto Government of Mexico, it will not have for its object intervention in the internal affairs of Mexico.

Formal notice to this effect has been sent by Secretary of State Lansing to the representatives here of all republics of Central and South America. The text of the notice, dated June 21 and prepared before information was received here of the clash between American and Carranzista troops at Carrizal, was made public at the State Department this afternoon. It reads as follows:

I enclose for your information a copy of this Government's note of June 20 to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the de facto Government of Mexico, on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory. This communication states clearly the critical relations existing between this Government and the de facto Government of Mexico and the causes which have led up to the present situation.

Defence of U. S. Territory.
Should this situation eventuate into hostilities, which this Government would deeply regret and will use every honorable effort to avoid, I take this opportunity to inform you that this Government would have for its object not intervention in Mexican affairs, with all the regrettable consequences which might result from such a policy, but the defence of American territory from further invasion by bands of armed Mexicans, the protection of American citizens and property against such depredations by force of arms against the marauders infesting this region and against a Government which is encouraging and aiding them in their depredations.

Hostilities, in short, would be simply a state of international law without purpose on the part of the United States other than to end the conditions which menace our national peace and the safety of our citizens.

Not a Pledge.
Officials declared tonight that the note was not to be regarded in the light of a pledge that the United States would not intervene if forced to such an extreme by subsequent events.

But, should war be declared, it was said, intervention would not be the object aimed at. The United States would be open to the inference that the United States in proposing to pacify the country and set up a government was prepared to assume, with all the other burdens involved, the responsibility for the payment of the foreign claims against the Carranza Government.

Notice of Mexican Policy Sent to the Southern Republics.

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